12: Garnot--13 G-3 (1884-85) 1894 Formosans
116, 133, 311

While the region near Kelung is very hilly, covered with trees and quite sparsely settled the section around Tamsui is quite different. Red dunes that are overgrown with bushes slope gently down toward the sea and the last mountain spurs give space to large low plains, which are fertilized by the alluvial deposits carried by a number of streams. These broad deep rivers run from one large city to the next and they are dotted with a good many boats. You see fine rice and sugar-cane plantations all through this area.

The mountainous massif between Tamsui and Syauki point and Kelung is clearly delimited by the course of the Tamsui river, which rises east of Kelung in the vicinity of the Sam-Tiao peak. Little is known about the interior of this massif for it has scarcely been explored.

Subterranean forces have been most active in this part of the island. The high ridge running from northeast to southwest between Kimpaoli and Tamsui is an eruptive upheaval which has several volcanoes that are still active; two of them Taitun and Chow-Soan or Vulcan's Peak are over 1.100 meters high.

There are a good many sulphuric springs and some geysers in this region; five of the latter are at the foot of Chow-Soan and you can hear their explosions several miles away. Between Patchina and Kantow [14] a hot river empties into the Tamsui and in some places the water reaches a temperature of almost 100 degrees. There are frequent earthquakes. During the one that occurred on December 18, 1867 the sea withdrew from the harbor of Kelung while parts of Kimpaoli and Patchina were ruined. Tamsui also suffered a great deal from this earthquake which killed several hundred inhabitants of the city. The one on the 25th of September 1881 was also very violent and it lasted over a minute.

12: Garnot--14 G-3 (1884-85) 1894 Formosans
116, 317, 361

There is a regular sulphur industry in the region around Masou and Kimpaoli. The population is very scattered in the interior of the massif but the largest centers are in the low area where the valleys open into broad plains which furnish the Chinese farmers with large fields for cultivation.

12: Garnot--14 [2] G-3 (1884-85) 1894 Formosans
116, 133

Three rather important streams feed the river that empties in the Tamsui estuary. The one coming from the Sam-Tiao peak passes near Kelung, and it is the main outlet from the east. As far as Loan-Loan it is a torrent with rapids here and there, but sampans can navigate the water from this point on. It passes through Niaka, Locktou, Switenka, Sikowdjou and Sikkow; then a mile above Patchina it absorbs the Sintiam and Tokoham rivers which have almost as much water as it does.

12; Garnot--14 [3] G-3 (1884-85) 1894 Formosans
116, 361

Large junks sail up the Tokoham River as far as Menka or Banca, which is a very industrious and productive city of 40,000 inhabitants. The little city of Sintiam gave its name to the river; it is a recent creation several miles above Menka and it lies at the spot where the river ceases to be navigable.

After the three rivers merge the alluvial plain broadens and the population increases rapidly. We come to Patchina and then to Taotutia, which is at the junction of the Tokoham and Sintiam rivers; it is the site of the foreign colony and the largest tea market in the region. A little farther upstream and between the two rivers we find the administrative center of Tai-Pak-Fou. Tokoham is rather far away in the mountainous area but it is the city which gave its name to the third river. Kantou or Kantow which is a little below the junction has become a suburb of Tamsui, the large commercial center of the whole area.

The Tamsui harbor is really only the enlarged estuary of the river. [15] It is the port of embarkation for all the Menka products and it has a population of 70,000. The entrance is blocked by a sandbar just two meters below the surface but as the tide rises from 2.10 to 2.60 meters ships that draw an average amount of water can cross it daily. Mountains rising to a height of 500 to 700 meters border the entrance to the estuary, which is marked by a beacon at the end of a rocky reef.

Several fishing villages are hidden in the little valleys along the coast: Alibong and Alilou, Kimpaoli and Masou. They are connected to the Tamsui valley by some mountain trails which have scarcely been explored and which are only known by hearsay.

Kelung is the center of a little coastal basin that has a radius of several kilometers. The watershed is very near the coast. Several more or less accurate maps that were drawn before the French occupation connected the Tamsui to the Kelung river at this point by a canal. As a matter of fact the watershed is more than 100 meters above sea level at its lowerst point near Loan-Loan.

11: Haguenauer--45 [2] T-3 (no date) 1929 Formosan Aborigines
116, 773, 825 Atayal

The flea and the louse are due to human laziness. In olden times neither one existed. Then men slept so late and became so lazy that there was not enough millet to eat. The chiefs were obliged to have a council to find some way of keeping their subjects from staying in bed so late. Fortunately, an old man remembered that he had heard that there were some beasts which attached themselves to the hair and the clothing of men and which tormented them. If they could be procured, this epidemic of laziness would be overcome. The proposition was adopted, people went after the flea and the louse, and since that time there have been a great many of them in the villages.

The Kelung roadstead is wide open on the northern side [16] and it is very jagged... Palm and Bush islands are hilly and covered with underbrush; they do not offer much protection from the swell that comes from the northeast so it is difficult and dangerous for boats to anchor there. The roadstead can hold about twenty vessels. Its bottom is not too good for it consists of mud and pebbles. The real port is so choked by alluvial deposits that only junks which draw a very small amount of water can enter it. In the middle of the port there are two little islands covered with dense vegetation, Harbor Island and Turton Island, and they conceal part of the city from the roadstead.

Five valleys run out to it. The first one which terminates at the base of Mount Clement begins three kilometers northwest of it.

The next three merge at the back of the harbor in an estuary which they fill with their deposits; they have formed a muddy delta which holds part of the Chinese city. Although the valleys slope a good deal at first they soon flatten out as their floors have been gradually leveled by the alluvial sediments. The tide is felt for a considerable distance so it is possible for small boats to go up into them.

Finally in the east and on the other side of the roadstead there is another valley placed symmetrically to the one running to Mount Clement; it begins near the northern coast and extends to fort Neuf.

The brook which forms the thalweg cannot be navigated at all.

All of these valleys are covered with rice fields that are dotted with groves of bamboo

Kelung stretches along the roadstead and it is marked off into several districts. In the northern part the European buildings form a line that follows the beach and they are backed by the last slopes of the Ber lines. There are two handsome buildings for the customs but the rest are uninteresting; they are simply ware-houses belonging to English or German companies from Amoy or Hong Kong. Farther south the Chinese district called Soo-Wan is connected to the citadel and the Chinese city by a narrow stone causeway bordering the beach. A native cemetery with cement tombs runs along this causeway and finally there is a porch with several steps leading up to the Yamen or citadel. It is surrounded by a [page 17-18 contains photograph, omitted] [19] wall of coarse sandstone that is irregular in its outline. About fifteen sheds of wood and mud with tile roofs are usually adequate for the barracks. They surround the governor's dwelling. On the southern side a wooden door opens out toward the city. It is separated from the mansion by a river that is crossed by a stone bridge; this was not finished when the expedition visited the island.

On the outskirts of the city [MC: of Kelung] you see a few isolated pagodas which are surrounded by ancient trees; they are a delightful diversion from the filth of the Chinese streets. The city has a rather unusual pagoda, which is on the northern side across from the roadstead. On each side of the entrance you see two enormous granite dragons that have a strange appearance. Several feet away some finely carved bronze caruncles sleep in the dust of the centuries; they bear inscriptions dating from the time of Charles the Fifth.

In the vicinity of Kelung there is no road worthy of the name; instead you find narrow paths that are paved in some cases, and then staircases with hundreds of steps are used to cross some of the hills and ravines.

There is no need for winding roads because vehicles are unknown, and luggage is almost always transported on men's backs.

Three of these routes for pedestrians connect Kelung with its surroundings; to the east one goes to Port-Coal or Petao, to the west there is one to the Masou region and the third goes south to the Tamsui valley. Other paths which are more or less steep cut across the mountainous massif here and there but they are usually not permanent and are not kept in good condition. The winter rains make them impassible because the clay soil becomes so wet.

12: Garnot--20 [2] G-3 (1884-85) 1894 Formosans
116, 135, 361

Kelung is important because it is near some coal deposits; it and Port-Coal which lies several kilometers to the east are the ports of embarkation for the mineral.

These deposits are about one league east of the city and about two kilometers south of the villages of Gia-Kow and Petao in the mountainous massif which borders the Kelung basin on this side.

The enormous elevation of the plateau is almost completely carboniferous. Coal comes practically to the surface and in certain spots you find it as soon as you begin to scratch the vegetable surface.